

OUR ALEXANDRIA CORRESPONDENCE.

ALEXANDRIA, (Thursday evening.)
April 16, 1857.

I have heard of the following disasters resulting from the recent wind storm:

Day before yesterday a small vessel, either a schooner or punga, was seen to capsize and go down just above "Bagnel Point," leaving nothing but her gaff-top visible in sight. This has been seen by several vessels passing up since, among them the Alice Price, whose officers understood that no lives were lost. I will endeavor to give you more definite information on this point in my next.

Yesterday about 10 o'clock, a. m., the schooner Wm. Penn, Captain Le Fevre, bound down empty, capsize in Washington's Reach. Her crew were all saved, but they had to abandon the vessel, which went astray. The captain and crew left this morning in search of her.

An empty canal boat broke loose from one of the docks yesterday, and was drifted over upon the Maryland shore. No arrivals of importance have transpired on the river since my last.

The schooner Arctic, Captain Bent, is to sail for St. John, N. B., to-morrow morning with wheat and corn from Cuenave & Co. to J. R. Dean & Co.

The canal boat Ida arrived yesterday from Goose Creek, Louisiana county, with corn and flour to Georgetown, taking back goods to-morrow to Leesburg merchants.

Messrs. Fowle & Co. received a despatch yesterday evening from Cumberland, stating that the high water caused by the recent heavy rain has so damaged one of the crabs of dam No. 5, again that navigation on the canal will have to be delayed two weeks yet.

The dredging machine that I have mentioned as being here to clean out the docks commenced operations this morning on the upper side of the upper coal wharf. It is of A. B. Cooley's patent and construction, Philadelphia, and works most admirably. It is easily worked by three men, and is said to be capable of removing 1,000 cubic yards per day. At each dip it scoops up about a solid yard of mud and deposits it in the side boat with as much ease as a man would take a teaspoonful of tea. It has been brought on here by the Alexandria coal companies for the purpose of cleaning out their docks; after which it will go into the service of the Canal Company and the city corporation; and then, if any of your Washington or Georgetown folks want any cleaning out of docks, or dredging of channels, or anything of that kind, done with "neatness and despatch," it will probably be at their service, and they will probably never have a better opportunity of accomplishing their desires. Application can be made to Messrs. Fowle & Co., or any of the Alexandria coal companies.

The supply of fish to-day, as was expected, has been very small—hardly a fish apiece, as the saying is. The prices of coals remain up. Shad, 15 to 15½; herring, 8 to 10. York river oysters, 75 cents to 81 per bushel. The James Guy took about a hundred tubs of fish up to Washington this morning, being much more than it was expected yesterday would arrive.

There have been no transactions at the Corn Exchange to-day. Flour has been in demand, but none offered. Straight brands would probably bring \$6. No wheat or corn offered.

The Secretary of the Interior yesterday appointed 10 o'clock to-day to confer with the Alexandria delegation on the subject of the Long Bridge, and they accordingly went up again this morning on the 9 o'clock stage.

The city council here met on Tuesday evening last. The board of aldermen, among other things, passed a resolution changing the time of taking the popular vote on the subject of the Washington and Alexandria railroad being allowed to pass through the city from the 4th Thursday in May to Thursday, the 29th of April instant. This resolution was negatived by the common council. The council met again this evening, when it is expected that the commoners will reconsider their non-concurrence.

Proposals for building an edifice for the Grace Church congregation are now invited by Mr. Wm. B. Price, who will furnish specifications, &c., to applicants.

The Winchester Presbytery commenced their session here last evening. They intend to hold meetings every afternoon and evening during the week.

Mrs. Brooke removed this morning from her late residence on Fairfax street here, to Washington city, to reside with her son.

Some eight of the course of Alexandria Library lectures will be delivered at Lyceum Hall on Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, by Richard M. Smith, esq. Subject: Benjamin Franklin.

Dr. Richard C. Ambler, of Markham station, Fauquier county, advertises a tract of copper land for sale in that county.

Mr. Elgar Snowden, editor of the Alexandria Gazette, was nominated for Congress by the convention of "Americans, whigs, and others" that met at the Culpeper Court-house yesterday.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM PARIS.
(Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.)

PARIS, March 26, 1857.

Last week the Minister of State, M. Fould, an Israelite, eclipsed his colleagues by a fancy ball, the most elaborate, sumptuous, picturesque, and dazzling recorded in this century. Emperor and Empress appeared in dominoes, and did not retire until 3 o'clock in the morning. The superlatives of 400 covers, was successively enjoyed. Napoleon III continues to combine amusement with business in a wonderful way, for it is certain that he takes cognizance of every important affair of foreign policy or domestic administration.

There are fresh rumors of a visit of the Pope to this capital in May or June. The General Society of Roman Railroads figures in the journals of this morning with a prospectus of nearly two columns. The Duke of Rianzas, husband of Queen Christina, is at the head of the council of directors; M. Mires is the banker and one of the council; the social capital is a hundred and seventy-five millions of francs, divided into 170,000 at 500 francs each, and bonds to the amount of ninety millions. The Pontifical States will be traversed in every direction.

M. de Lesseps, the indefatigable undertaker of the maritime canal across the Isthmus of Suez, has just returned from Egypt to Paris, unnoticed by the system of opposition of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and the Palmerston ministry. The Viceroy of Egypt abets him with correspondent zeal. Our Academy of Sciences appointed a committee of five, specially competent, to examine the various memoirs which M. de Lesseps has submitted to the body. Their report, prepared by Baron Charles Dupin, occupies, in two parts, six or seven columns of the *Monitor*; it is a complete and most instructive disquisition in favor of the project, and has been unanimously adopted by the Academy.

The Monitor of to-day announces that the conference for the regulation of the Neufchatel question held its fourth sitting yesterday, and that the plenipotentiary of the Swiss confederation attended. A pacific adjustment is certain, but it is not probable that either party will be satisfied. The grand council of the Canton of Neufchatel is prepared to grant an amnesty to all political culprits, and the King of Prussia supplies the royalist exiles with money enough for their comfortable subsistence. The whole Austrian government has been withdrawn from Turin, but the Austrian government will keep open peaceful communications, and disclaims all design or desire of war. It has addressed a second note to the court of Turin as a rejoinder to that of Count Cavour, and has sent a circular to all its representatives at other courts, in which its motives for recalling the charge d'affaires in Piedmont are adduced in detail. The Sardinian councils are charged with the intent of conquering by revolutionizing Italy.

Lord Palmerston, as well as Louis Napoleon, is said to disapprove of the manifestations of extreme enmity to the Austrian dynasty in the peninsula, which have been multiplied of late by the Sardinian cabinet, legislature, and press. The Austrian and Sardinian rulers may well, and turn their backs on each other, but they will be kept from blows by France and Great Britain. The British cabinet, according to report, has become jealous of the approximation and blandishments between the Russian and Sardinian sovereignties. It is thought that King

Victor-Emmanuel will marry the Grand Duchess, who attends the Empress-mother at Nice. His birthday was celebrated by them as if he had become of the family.

You may have remarked the affair of the British steamer Kangaroo, at Constantinople, which the journals supposed might entail England or the Porte with Russia. The steamer carried—as did other English vessels—men, arms, and treasure to the Circassians, and brought slaves, fair Circassians, as return cargoes. You may have learnt from the well-informed correspondent at Constantinople of the London Morning Post that the traffic has not ceased to be active and prosperous. The commander of the Kangaroo alleged that he had received on board, on the Circassian coast, a certain number of passengers, who separately contracted to pay his usual charge, but he knew not who or what they were. It seems that the slave dealers, instead of bargaining with the foreign captains for lots of their recruits, resorted to the expedient of causing an individual arrangement. The British envoy, Lord Redcliffe, would not consent to be a dupe, but has energetically interfered. The Circassian beauties of the seraglio and of the harems of the Turkish magnates are numerous, and hold free and frequent intercourse with each other; they naturally sympathized with their countrymen contending with Russia; they concerted a large and common contribution of jewels and cash, which was conveyed with the clandestine reinforcements of troops and material. The fact grew notorious, but direct proof could not be obtained, because the harems are sacred and inaccessible. Lord Palmerston's address to his constituents is translated for all our journals, and the incisive speeches of Cobden and Roebuck are not overlooked. Where did the British Premier get his syntax? His diction in the address is not better than that of Lord Castlereagh in his oratory in the House of Commons. The French care little for the issue of the elections in the United Kingdom.

For the Cause.

The regulations of the navy provide that ships-of-the-line be named after States, frigates after rivers, and sloops-of-war after towns. We would suggest that one of the fine new steam sloops-of-war be called the Lancaster, after one of the oldest and most populous towns in the Union, the native place of Robert Fulton, the inventor of steamships, and as the home of the President of the United States.

DECATUR.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Frankfort Banks.—The following communication, dated at Frankfort, March 19, 1857, gives an interesting account of banking in that place:

"The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Frankfort Bank took place yesterday. Great expectations had been entertained as to results of this meeting. Although the bank had been in a state of liquidation, it was known that the directors would propose various amendments of its charter, especially as to the paragraph which requires 25 per cent. of net revenue to be deposited as a reserve fund, and also of that which limits the issue of small notes (5 florins and 10 florins) to the amount of 500,000 florins. And it was further said that propositions on the part of several shareholders were to be brought forward concerning the establishment of branches, and in favor of greater liberality in granting advances. But all these expectations were disappointed: a proposition to modify the charter cannot be entertained unless the amount of all the shares is represented, and the number represented at the meeting yesterday was only 4,000, or the fifth of the total number of shareholders of 20,000 shares. The propositions of the directors have, consequently, been postponed to a future meeting, and those moved by the stockholders were merely submitted. The directors state the establishment of agencies was already in the way of execution; but it was necessary to act with great prudence, for fear of awakening the attention of foreign governments, and bringing out prohibitory measures against the circulation of Frankfort bank-notes, after the example given by Bavaria.

"It may be of some interest to see the essential facts concerning the business of the Frankfort Bank during the last year: the whole transactions of the establishment amounted to 837 millions of florins—about 337 millions more than in 1855; the discounts extended to 23,314 bills, at an average interest of 4-10 per cent. The loans amounted to the sum of 20 millions of florins; the interest earned on securities was 148,000 florins, or about 7-10 per cent. of the capital employed. The operations in bills on foreign places embraced 20,000,000, and the earnings 88,000 florins. The business with foreign bankers was 18,000,000 florins; the earnings, 40,000 florins. The deposits amounted to 2,000,000; the expense of the bank, &c., amounted to 32,000 florins; the expense of the administration to 44,000 florins.

"The total amount of earnings was 490,000 florins; the net revenue, 432,000 florins, or nearly 5 per cent. on the capital. Out of this amount 25 per cent. is taken for the reserve fund; the remainder, say 324,000 florins, is distributed as a dividend among the stockholders, which makes 16 florins for each share of 50 florins. This dividend represents for a share at an interest of 3½ per cent.; but at the actual price of 110 per cent., less than 3 per cent. This result has not been found satisfactory by the stockholders, and quotations, which a few months ago were 120, and at the beginning of this month 114, have now fallen to 110. It may be mentioned that the small amount of dividend is ascribed by the directors in their report to the sacrifices the bank was constrained to make in obtaining specie during the monetary crisis of the past year.

"I have entered into these particulars because the Frankfort Bank is considered one of the best-conducted financial institutions of Europe, and it is not to show that, with the most skillful management, banking is far less profitable here than in the United States; but it is undoubtedly more sure and cautious. There is a saying about the Frankfort bank which appears to be very correct, in that it is a good institution for lodging, but not for banking—that is, that it is good to store up, but not to cat by, or, in other words, it is safe and sure, but not profitable. Those interested in it may sleep sure, but their income will be small in proportion."

Wreck.—Information has been received from the United States consul-general in Cuba, A. K. Blythe, esq., of the loss, on the 20th inst., of the American schooner Traveller, of New Haven, Charles Post, master, which sailed from Mobile on the 14th ult., with lumber, provisions, and naval stores, bound to Trujillo, in Honduras. The vessel was wrecked on the Galera reef, on the northwest coast of Cuba. The master, crew, and two passengers (ten persons in all) succeeded, after great difficulty, in landing upon a desolate place; on the next day they were taken by the Spanish coasting schooner "Gen. Coneja," commanded by Don Clemente Acosta, master, and landed, after a passage of seven days, at Bataviano, whence they subsequently arrived in Havana.

Information has also been received, under date of March 15th, from E. B. Narache, the United States consul at Port of Spain, in the island of Trinidad, that "the export duty on the produce of the island was abolished on the 1st of January last."

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Connecticut Wine.—The Commissioner of Patents has received an interesting description of the cultivation of wine in Connecticut from the native grape, from Messrs. S. D. & L. B. Case, of Canton Centre, of which we copy as follows:

"Agreeably to your request, we communicate to you a brief history of our experience in manufacturing wine. We also accompany this with the most substantial evidence of the practicability of making a good wine for domestic and medicinal use, and that the soil of Connecticut is not uncongenial to the growth of the vine; that, indeed, notwithstanding the severity of our climate, there is dispersed over our State several species of native grapes, from which a wine can be manufactured as good, if not better than any imported into the country.

"About six or eight years since we were led, from motives of curiosity, to determine satisfactorily for ourselves the fact, whether a palatable wine could not be made from the native grape. The greatest difficulty to be overcome was to obtain the juice from the pulp. Preferring almost any method to the primitive one of treading it out by the feet of women, we at first used a common cider mill (after it had been thoroughly cleansed for crushing the fruit, and then placing the pulp in a vat with cut straw and pressing out the must with a single screw. Having ascertained from the increased demand for wine, from which a wine can be manufactured as good, if not better than any imported into the country, we were led to make further trial, and for that purpose purchased one of Clark's patent hand presses, with which the facilities for its manufacture were greatly enhanced. With a press of this kind there is not the least difficulty in conducting the process with all the neatness of the dairy, which in our opinion is no small recommendation to the article of wine.

"Our process is first to gather the fruit when fully ripe, remove all the particles or stems, and also all that are defective, using only such as are sound and free from disease. We then pass the grapes thus culled through the crusher, by which the pulp of the fruit and the article which contains the aroma and coloring matter are completely mixed. We then press out the juice, and add from one and a half to two and a half pounds of sugar to the gallon, according to the quality of the fruit, fill our casks, and place them in the cellar. When first past the height of fermentation we rack off the must and put into new or clean casks, stop close, and place in a moderately cool and dry location, which in our opinion is the best adapted for the purpose.

"We never add any alcohol to our wine, nor do we find it necessary, either to give it strength or to preserve it from acetous fermentation."

Several specimens of wine accompanied this communication, of which the following description is given:

"The No. 1 which we send you is made from a grape indigenous to our State, nearly resembling the foreign species called the black Hamburg. The vine is hardy, bears out severe winters without injury, and is a good bearer. The fruit is large and fair, and free from defect from any kind that can be cultivated with us. It is of a deep black color, and covered with bluish pollen of a strong though agreeable aroma. In our opinion it is the best variety that can be cultivated in our climate for making wine, far exceeding the Catawba or Isabella. From its excellent qualities and the rich, luscious juice which it furnishes 'to gladden the heart of man,' we call it the Harrison grape, after the late President of that name.

"The No. 2 is made of mixed varieties of the native grape, and is preferred by physicians, in those cases where wine is necessary, to any in the market. It has more agreeable aroma.

"The No. 3 is made of a beautiful native species of the white grape, which, with its clear and neat appearance while hanging on the vine, we call the crystal grape. It makes an admirable ladies' wine, for which this variety seems to be peculiarly adapted.

"The other specimens are a more pronounced composition of different varieties of the native grape."

In conclusion, these gentlemen state that, from their acquaintance with the different qualities of domestic wines, they unhesitatingly give their preference for the native grape over any other that can be produced in their climate. In their opinion, no grape could be found that would make a stronger, better flavored, or more palatable wine, if properly manufactured, than some of the native varieties of Connecticut.

Official Interests.—A delegation of Alexandrians waited upon the Secretary of the Interior yesterday morning to consult with him in relation to the Long Bridge. We understand that no definite conclusion was arrived at, but that the question will undoubtedly be decided at an early day.

Large Grant of Land.—We were informed, on application at the General Land Office, that the quantity of land granted recently by Congress for railroad purposes in the Territory of Minnesota is estimated to cover 4,416,000 acres.

Penalties of Receivers of Public Money.—We learn that the President of the United States has fixed the penalties on the bonds of the new receivers of public money in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska at \$50,000 in each case.

Bonds of Land Officers.—We understand that the bonds of the new land officers in the Territory of Kansas are being received at the General Land Office and undergoing the necessary examination preparatory to their approval.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Sub-marine Cable.—The United States steamer Mississippi, having been selected as a part of the East India squadron, will not accompany the United States steamer Niagara to England, whence the American and British vessels will proceed to the Atlantic for the purpose of laying down the sub-marine cable, as was formerly intended, but the German town, at present in the Mediterranean, has been ordered to perform that service.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE FIRE IN BALTIMORE.—From further particulars of the devastating fire which raged in Baltimore on Tuesday night, it appears that the estimated loss is \$402,800, of which \$267,300 is covered by insurances effected in that city, Philadelphia, New York, Hartford, and London. Most of the buildings were high, the streets were narrow, and the suffocating volumes of smoke which poured forth from the burning warehouses kept the firemen at bay. One by one the walls of the burned warehouses fell in with a tremendous crash, and the next morning it was discovered that several persons were missing, and probably buried beneath the ruins. The search for the bodies of these persons was attended with considerable danger, and is thus graphically described by the Baltimore American of yesterday:

"The ruins were still hot, making the handling of the bricks and timber unpleasant, whilst clouds of smoke and occasional outbursts of flame rendered the progress of the work. Water was thrown on at intervals, and when the area in which the search was making had been well drenched operations would be again resumed. The greatest danger was, however, from the tottering walls, which, swayed by the high wind, threatened momentarily to fall. To try to lay the debris down would greatly accumulate the mass of rubbish to be removed, and they were therefore left standing. Notwithstanding this danger, the parties engaged in the search worked steadily and perseveringly, surrounded by a crowd which not even the efforts of the police and the peril of their position could keep back. At one place a burning cask was raised, and the adventurous crowd had barely time to escape to a safe position, when a large portion of the front and partition walls of the stores on Lombard street fell crashing to the ground. The successive removal of the blackened, charred, and mutilated remains were epochs in the day of sight-seeing, all pressing eagerly forward to gain a glance which could not be viewed without a thrill of irrepressible horror."

The search on Wednesday resulted in the finding of the remains of seven persons, burnt, crushed, and mutilated almost out of all resemblance to humanity. The near relatives of some of them could only recognise the corpses by some article of jewelry or dress.

COOLIES.—The intelligent Havana correspondent of the Charleston Standard writes under date of April 10:

"We have received since my last advice five cargoes of Asiatics, in number 1,822, and reported perished on the way, 352; the whole number, from my notes, since the 10th of April, 1855, being 10,534, and of acknowledged deaths in the process of transportation, 1,789—making 12,323 lost on board at sea. And, as I have said, previous to my taking particular notice of this branch of our trade, we had received something over four thousand 'coolies' from Asia. The recent arrivals have diminished the value of the property."

BARBAROUS SPORT.—A four-mile race took place at Calhoun, Georgia, on the 3d instant. The entries were Charleston, Frankfort, and Sue Washington. This is the summary:

Sue Washington.....2 3 1 1
Frankfort.....3 1 2 2
Charleston.....1 2 3 4
Time: 7.39, 7.40, 8.15½.

Frankfort died in five hours after the race, having been run to death.

INDIAN EXCITEMENT IN MINNESOTA.—A St. Paul (Minnesota) paper of the 27th ult. says:

"We learn from the Hon. Mr. Bassen, who arrived yesterday from below, that great excitement prevailed at Washburn, in consequence of the distribution of the scrip to the half-breeds. It seems that Gen. Shields, the commissioner appointed to dispose of the scrip, in company with Hon. E. Washburn, was present, and that as soon as the scrip was given to the half-breeds, they desired the settlers to vacate the premises, and on their refusal to do so, it was apprehended that a bloody time would follow. Great excitement prevailed, but both Shields and Washburn were using their best exertions to prevent a disturbance."

FORTIFICATIONS AT KEY WEST.—A correspondent at Key West sends the following account of the operations on the public works there to the Charleston Standard:

"The mechanics and laborers, to the number of 100, employed upon the United States naval depot and Fort Taylor, in command of Major John Sanders, engineer corps, leave this evening for the North, in the steamship Isabel. They proceed to Fort Delaware, where they will be engaged, during the summer and fall, in its construction."

tion. The fortifications at this place have been pushed forward this season with extreme vigor, and the walls have gone up like magic. The second tier of casemate arches have been turned, and the towers and bastions completed. The walls of the naval coal depot are ready to receive the truss frames of the roof. The roof will not be built until next December. Active operations at Fort Taylor cease, at this time, for the entire summer and fall.

At Fort Jefferson, Capt. Woodbury is working a large force of masons and laborers, and will continue his operations during the summer. Fort Taylor and Jefferson have appropriations for the next fiscal year to the amount of \$500,000.

The late Congress appropriated the sum of \$30,000 for a custom-house, post office, and court-house at this place. It will be built next winter."

RAILROAD TRAGEDY.—In December, 1855, Uriah Paulk, a worthy citizen of Alabama, was killed by a collision between two passenger trains upon the Southwestern railroad, near Flint River, in Taylor county. An action for damages, under the act of 1850, was brought against the company by the legal representatives of Mr. Paulk, and the trial at common law came off last week, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of \$20,000 damages.

LOCAL NEWS.

STAFFARY FOR THE CAPITOL.—We find in the Journal, published at Syracuse, New York, a detailed description of the design for the east pediment of the Capitol extension, which has been intrusted to that eminent American artist, Mr. Palmer. It is said that when daguerrotype pictures of some of this gentleman's works were shown to Hiram Powers, with the remark, "He has never been abroad," that distinguished sculptor replied, "He never need come!" The account of his design shows that our artists possess an originality of talent, and a boldness of conception, which only needs encouragement to develop it. It represents a scene at Plymouth, in Massachusetts, just after the landing of the Puritans. Several of the figures are colossal statues, and upon the marble background Indians, wolves, trees, &c., are to be executed in bas-relief, forming a novel representation of a reality, without any "classical" adjuncts.

"The form of the pediment, of course, renders it necessary that the figures near the ends should be lower than those in the centre. But this, instead of being a defect, is happily turned into an advantage. While it gives unity and expression to the group, it permits the artist to symbolically arrange his figures in the ascending scale of intellectual development. Lowest of all is the savage life, supplied by the Indian and his dog. Then the domestic affections of civilized life are indicated by the mother and child. Then the restless spirit of American enterprise by the young man looking eagerly around him. Then the stern energy of early colonial times by the figure of Miles Standish. Lastly, the kneeling form of the Puritan in prayer typify religious devotion, the crowning glory of our civilization. So, too, on the left of the group, the figures are each expressive of some phase of American life and growth. The energetic, hardy worker grasping his axe and the old man with the open Bible need no explanation."

WORKS OF ART.—Some effective pictures, executed in pastels, are temporarily on exhibition at the late store of W. M. S. Hopkins, corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

ELECTION.—The Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, at its annual meeting, held on Wednesday evening, elected the following officers, W. W. Corcoran, esq., having first been elected president, and declined: T. W. Walter, president; J. H. Bradley, C. F. Wood, John P. Pepper, and Charles P. Wannall, vice presidents; Thomas Rich, corresponding secretary; J. C. Magruder, recording secretary; Henry Janney, financial secretary; Wm. F. Bayly, treasurer; Wm. Wurdeman, librarian; Chas. F. Stansbury, chairman of the board of directors. The institute now numbers 646 senior and 179 junior members, and is in a flourishing condition. The receipts from the exhibition just closed were \$9,010 82.

THE JAMESON CELEBRATION.—The celebration of the fifth centennial anniversary of the landing of the early colonists of Virginia, on the 13th of next month, bids fair to be unusually interesting. The first celebration at this time-hallowed spot was in 1807, when a prayer was offered by the venerable Bishop Madison, orations were delivered by Bishops G. Baldwin and John Madison, (then students of William and Mary,) and odes were recited by C. K. Blanchard and Leroy Anderson. Captain Nestle's company of artillery, from Norfolk, fired the salutes, and there was a large audience, including some four hundred ladies.

We learn from the Virginia Sentinel that a first-class steamer, with a land of music, will leave Washington on the evening of Monday, 11, at 7 o'clock, touching at Alexandria at half-past 7. Returning from Jamestown, it will reach Washington Thursday afternoon. The boat will stop for several hours at Norfolk and Old Point Comfort.

VOTERS IN WASHINGTON.—The following is a corrected enumeration of the voters of the different wards of this city:

Wards. Prec'ts. Voters. Prec'ts. Voters. Total.
1st.....530.....24.....534.....1,064
2d.....495.....24.....470.....1,365
3d.....792.....24.....817.....1,129
4th.....1,104.....24.....1,066.....1,769
5th.....461.....24.....461.....922
6th.....311.....24.....294.....605
7th.....711.....24.....535.....1,246

Total registered voters.....8,510

As each voter has to pay a poll-tax of one dollar for the benefit of public schools, the amount to be collected and applied for that purpose this year will be \$8,510.

APPOINTED.—Robt. Little, esq., has been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to officiate as judge advocate of the third court of inquiry, soon to be in session in this city.

LIGHT THE CITY.—A few months since, several property-holders residing on N street north, between Thirtieth and Vermont avenues, petitioned the corporation to erect a lamp-post and lamp for them, promising that, if their prayer should be granted, they would light it and keep it in order at their own expense. The petition was granted; and these gentlemen state that, from the trifling expense necessary to keep up this light, and from the cheerfulness and safety thus given to this hitherto benighted region, such a plan should be adopted speedily by our citizens who reside within the present range of the gas-lights of the city.

THE DISTRICT PRESBYTERY.—This body continues its sessions at the Assembly Church, corner of I and Fifth streets. Among other business transacted was the passage of the following preamble and resolutions, introduced and amended by Rev. Dr. Smith:

The questions of the General Assembly in relation to collegiate and theological education having been presented to the consideration of this presbytery, in connection with the inquiries of Rev. T. N. Mills, secretary of education of the society: Therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply lament that so few of the young men under our pastoral care are in course of preparation for the Christian ministry.

Resolved, That we, as a presbytery, will direct the attention of our churches to the specially of our young men, to the paramount importance of this subject.

Resolved, That we cordially commend the Delaware College to the favorable consideration of our youth and the churches under our care—both from its location and its course of study—as worthy of our confidence and support.

Resolved, That the presbytery have heard with pleasure, from trustees of the college present, of the efforts of President Newlin with the legislature of Delaware and in the college within the past winter, and cordially sympathize with him in these efforts, and will cheerfully co-operate with him in extending the influence of the college.

THE SCHOONER LOST.—This presbytery now consists of 14 ministers, 13 churches, and have two licentiates under their care, and various students now studying for the ministry. Since the last report, James D. Thomas has been licensed as a probationer to preach the Gospel, and the pastoral relations between the Rev. E. J. Newlin and the Second Church of Alexandria have been dissolved.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe.

New York, April 16.—The Cunard steamship Sandy, from Liverpool on the 14th instant, has arrived off Sandy Hook. Her arrivals are three days later than those by the Ericson and Borussia.

The Arabia was substituted for the Persia, which has to undergo some slight repairs.

The difficulty between Austria and Sardinia is widening.

The Bank of England has advanced its rates to 6½ per cent.

The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week were 53,000 bales, including 4,000 on speculation, and 4,500 for export. The market was unchanged and closed quiet at the following rates: fair Orleans, 84½; middling, do., 9 15-16d; fair upland, 7½d; middling, do., 7 9-16d.

The Liverpool bread market was firm. Wheat was bid a 2d. higher. Flour was quiet and steady. Corn had advanced 2d. higher.

Consols for money closed at 93½.

The Bank of England had decreased largely, and the notes had decreased nearly £1,000,000. American securities were generally unchanged.

The Emeu, Kangaroo, and Hermann, had arrived out. The Arabia will reach her wharf at about three o'clock this afternoon.

M. T. Baines is the ministerial candidate for Speaker of the House of Commons against Fitzroy.

The revenue returns show a slight increase.

FRANCE.

Arrests continue in Paris of conspirators against Napoleon.

SPAIN.

Madrid reports say that the Spanish forces will, under every circumstance, occupy a portion of Mexican territory for the protection of Spanish subjects.

Austria has issued a new circular against Sardinia. France and England strongly reconstitute with both to keep the peace.

Prussia announces a determination to maintain her policy respecting the Danish Duchies, and has ordered her coast defenses strengthened.

Russia is concentrating forces at Anapa against the Circassians.

CHINA.

The details of the Chinese news confirm previous accounts respecting the report that the Emperor has ordered Yeh to make peace on any terms, but it is still doubted.

The American ship Highflyer has been wrecked on the